

Evaluation of Aerobic Standards for Lunar Surface Extravehicular Activities

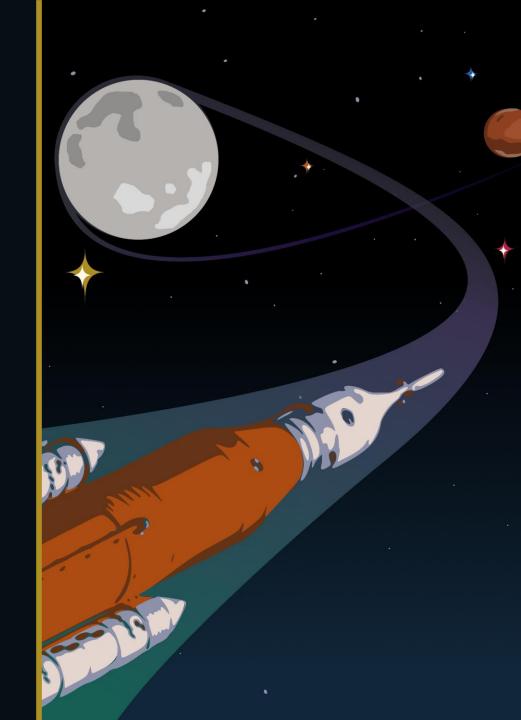
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Considerations for Artemis Missions

- Greater physical demands than Apollo & current 0g ISS extravehicular activities (EVA)
 - ↑ Frequency
 - ↑ Intensity
 - ↑ Duration
 - ↑ Suit weight
- Sustainable work rates
 - 30-40% of aerobic capacity (VO₂peak)
- Suit limitations (9600 BTU/hr)
 - 1200 BTU/hr for 8 hr
 - 1600 BTU/hr for 6 hr
- Optimizing physical fitness is essential for safe & successful completion of mission tasks



Analogs to inform Future Lunar EVAs

- Some data available from Apollo
 - Limitations: sparse, metabolic output measurements/ estimates, different suit

- Lunar analogs help provide estimate of metabolic demands for planned Lunar surface EVA-related tasks
 - Neutral Buoyancy Laboratory (NBL)
 - Active Response Gravity Offload System (ARGOS)





NASA 3001 Aerobic Fitness Standards

4.1.2 Celestial Surface EVA Aerobic Capacity

[V1 4002] Crewmembers **shall** maintain an in-mission maximum aerobic capacity (VO_{2max}) at or above 36.5 ml•min⁻¹•kg⁻¹ for missions with celestial surface EVAs as determined by either direct or indirect measures.

- Based on data from simulated mission critical tasksa,b
- Currently not validated, requires more research to evaluate applicability
- Appropriate thresholds for VO₂peak are key in determining optimal fitness for partial-g EVA success

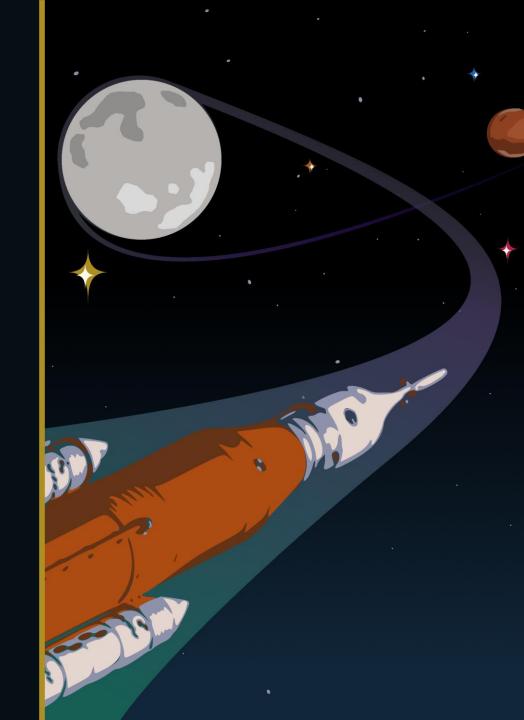






Aims

- 1. Characterize relative metabolic data from Lunar analog simulations
- Characterize in-flight crew VO₂peak data in relation to NASA 3001 celestial surface EVA standard
 (VO₂peak ≥36.5ml/kg/min).



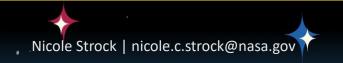
Methods

1. Analog Relative Metabolic Characterization

- Preliminary data analysis of long-duration (6hr) EVA analog simulations
 - NBL, n=1 female
 - ARGOS, n=1 male
- Metabolic work rates were characterized relative to maximal VO₂peak
- Range of tasks include: geological sampling, traverse, deploying experimental packages, flag ceremony, object relocation, egress/ingress

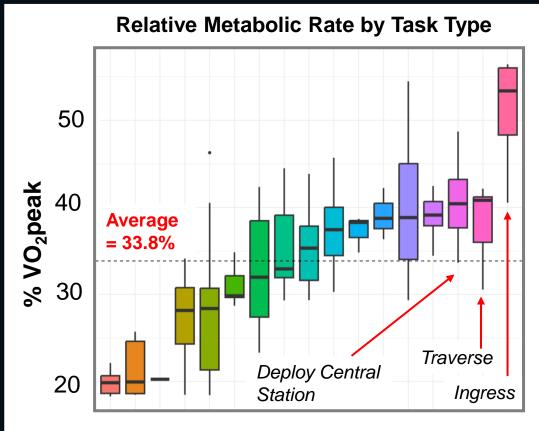
2. Crew VO₂peak characterization

- ISS astronaut population (n=43; 30 M/13 F)
- VO₂peak measured before and during space flight (flight day 15)

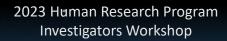




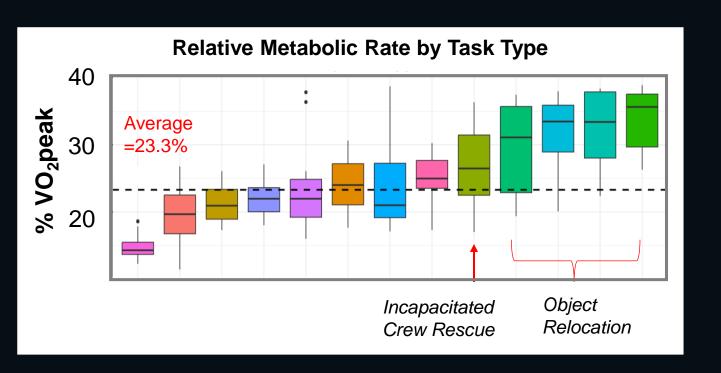
Preliminary Findings: NBL Metabolic Rate Characterization



- Average 33.8% of VO₂peak
 - Within 30-40% sustainable work rate
- Tasks with highest metabolic demand (>40% of VO₂peak)
 - Ingress
 - Deploy central station
 - Traverse



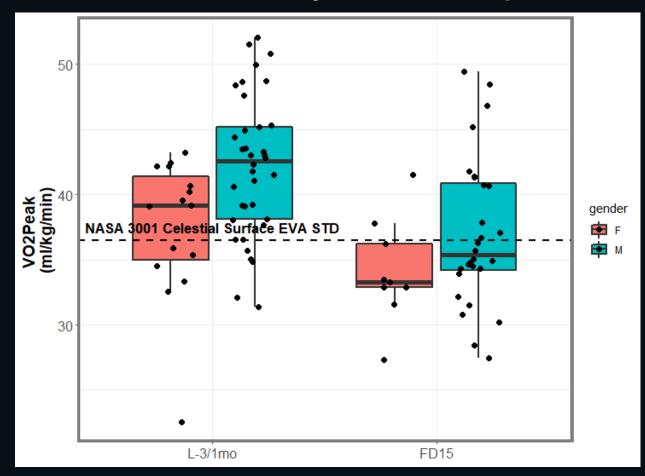
Preliminary Findings: ARGOS Metabolic Rate Characterization



- Average 23.3% of VO₂peak
- Tasks with highest metabolic demand
 - Object Relocation
 - Incapacitated crew rescue



Preliminary Finding: Crew Aerobic Capacity



- In-flight reductions in VO₂peak
 - Females: 11.7%
 - Males: 10.9%

- Some crew do not meet NASA 3001 celestial EVA standard
 - Preflight: 21% fall below the aerobic capacity standard
 - In-flight: 62% fall below the aerobic capacity standard







Future Directions

- Validate current NASA 3001 celestial EVA standards
- Develop future operationally relevant task performance thresholds
 - NBL/ARGOS runs with Artemis-specific task/tool utilization
 - Updated hardware and ConOps
 - Suited EVA task circuits performed at ranges of increased intensity
 - Evaluate relationship of fitness characteristics to task performance metrics (time to completion, # completed circuits, etc.)
 - Evaluate walking economy in series of graded conditions and speeds
 - Related to success of simulated suited runs?

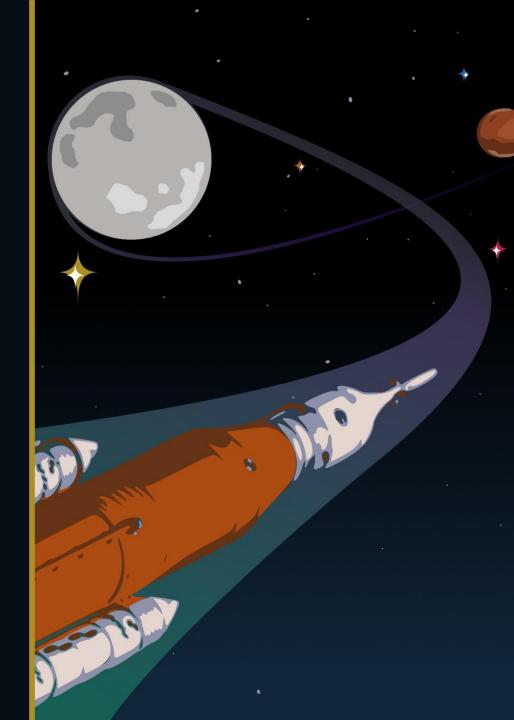




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Backup





